

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average copper price
week ending Feb. 2
25.23

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BISBEE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VIOLATION OF MANN ACT CHARGED HERE

Joseph Griffiths, Cornish Miner, Held in \$1000 Bail on Charge of Having Violated White Slave Laws.

ENGLISH WOMAN IS
COMPLAINING WITNESS

Defendant According to Complaint Brought Woman to Bisbee from Cornwall on a Promise of Marriage.

Alleging that Joseph Griffiths, a resident of Bisbee for several years and employed in one of the local mines, brought her from her home in Cornwall, England, under the promise of marriage and failed to make good that verbal agreement, Susan Ferrell, a Cornishwoman of about twenty-seven years, swore to a complaint yesterday before United States Commissioner Jared D. Taylor, which resulted in the miner's arrest for the violation of the Mann Act.

According to the complaint, which is on file with the United States commissioner, Susan Ferrell was a resident of Twynhayle Lodge, Blackwater, Scorer, Cornwall, England, in the summer of 1915 and before that time, Griffiths went to England on a visit and met the woman.

The defendant, according to representations made to Judge Taylor yesterday, made a proposal of marriage to the woman, and asked her to come to the United States. This Miss Ferrell agreed to, providing Griffiths would marry her.

The complaining witness avers she sailed from Liverpool, England, October 16, 1915, and arrived at Ellis Island, the immigration station at New York, October 25. On representation of Griffiths the woman was released from Ellis Island and left for the west November 4. She arrived in El Paso November 8 and there met Griffiths, who had come there from Bisbee.

According to Miss Ferrell, Griffiths promised to marry her upon her arrival at El Paso. This he did not do. The following day the two came to Bisbee where they lived as man and wife, until a short time ago.

Griffiths maintains that he wants to marry the woman while she declares that, repeatedly, she asked the defendant to marry her.

Judge Taylor set the preliminary of the case for 2 p. m. Saturday, when it is expected W. J. Bryan, Jr., assistant United States attorney, will be on hand to handle the prosecution. Griffiths was held in \$1000 bond.

COLOMBA NOT SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—While the Colombian treaty was being brought into the Senate, Julio Botancourt, Columbian minister, issued a statement expressing disapproval of amendments reducing the indemnity from twenty-five to fifteen million, and to make expressions of regret for partition of the Panama canal to both nations. Botancourt is certain the treaty will be rejected on account of the amendments.

Suggestions are made in Latin-American quarters that Botancourt is considering whether it would be an expedient and diplomatic method of expressing his disapproval if he left the legation to Bogota. His statement declared that twenty-five million doesn't cover a tenth part of the damage to Colombia. He declared his personal impression that sacrifices of the last thirteen years to bring back confidence and renew friendship between the two countries have been in vain. The treaty will be called up for action as soon as possible.

ZEPPELIN FALLS IN SEA

GRIMESBY, England, Feb. 3.—Skipper Martin, of the trawler King Stephen, which has arrived here, reported that early Wednesday, in the North Sea he saw the Zeppelin L19 with her boats and part of the envelope submerged. He noticed seven-ton to twenty members of the crew clinging to the envelope. He asked to be taken off but as the men on the Zeppelin outnumbered the trawler's crew the skipper declined but came to Grimesby and reported to the Admiralty authorities.

TO HELP COMMERCE WITH AUSTRALIA



Phillip Kennedy.

Phillip Kennedy, newly appointed commercial attaché of the United States, has been assigned to the post at Melbourne, Australia. It is his duty to study the trade conditions of the country and advise the United States of its commercial opportunities. Mr. Kennedy comes from a professorship in New York University. He has made a special study of European economies.

MINE OPERATORS TURN DOWN DEMANDS

Owners of Anthracite Coal Mines Reject the Proposals of the Unions for Increase in Wages; Other Changes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The anthracite coal operators rejected the demands of their miners for a twenty per cent increase in wages and the complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, a two year working agreement, an eight hour day and changes of methods in fixing wages. The operators propose, if the differences cannot be settled by the interested parties, that they be submitted to the board of conciliation provided in the award of the anthracite coal strike commission of 1902.

The miners' demands were formulated in September at Wilkesbarre and ratified by the convention of mine workers last week, at Indianapolis. Replying to the employees the operators stated that granting wage increase would mean an advance to the consumer of sixty cents per ton in domestic sizes of anthracite.

They declared the anthracite industry is being conducted on as "low a margin of profit as is possible if the operators are to continue to serve the public."

Answering the miners' contention that cost of food in twelve years has increased forty per cent and wages five and a half per cent, the operators present figures purporting to show an increase of only sixteen per cent in miners' total cost of living compared with a decrease of thirty-six per cent in earnings capiti.

KILLS FEDERAL OFFICER

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—M. D. Jones was shot and killed by M. B. Chamblin, Jr., United States deputy collector of internal revenue, on whom Jones opened fire when Chamblin attempted to arrest him as a dealer in unlawful drugs. Morphine valued at \$6,000 was found later in Jones' room. Federal officers said Jones, if not the leader, was an important member of the drug ring and a number of arrests will be made as the result of the search of Jones' room.

SENTENCED TO PRISON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Frederick Schieindl, formerly clerk of the National City Bank, convicted of selling confidential information regarding the shipment of munitions to the Allies, was sentenced to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term. Schieindl was accused of furnishing the bank's private telegrams and other documents to Paul Koenig, the alleged German secret service agent.

SNOW BURIED BUT LIVES

WALLA WALLA, Feb. 3.—Buried in the snow three hours, Kenneth Lane, aged 14, of Milton, Oregon, was rescued unconscious. Lane was with Kenneth Cameron snow shoeing. He slipped over the edge of the cliff. Cameron gave the alarm.

VESSEL SUNK BY RAIDING ZEPPELIN

British Boat, the Franz Fischer, Sunk with All the Crew Except Three, by Bomb Dropped by Aircraft.

WILSON ACCUSED OF
BEING UNNEUTRAL

Russians Calculate Their Losses, So Far, Have Been 3,000,000 Men. Survivor of Raid Tells Story.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The British steamer Franz Fischer, of London, has been sunk and only three of the crew saved.

The vessel, which left Hartlepool Monday, was sunk by one of the raiding Zeppelins that visited England. Thirteen of the crew, including the captain, were drowned. One survivor said: "We heard a noise overhead such as we had never heard before. Presently a Zeppelin came right on top of us and dropped a bomb which fell near the engine room. A tremendous explosion followed, the vessel remaining afloat only two minutes."

The Fischer was captured as an enemy vessel and was employed as a coasting collier. The survivor continued: "There was no time to launch life boats. We went under with the ship. When I came up I caught hold of a lifebelt. After swimming for some time, I came across the chief engineer and steward, who also managed to get to the lifebelts. By their aid I kept afloat an hour." The three later were picked up by a Belgian steamer. The collier was riding at anchor at the time of the attack and is believed her anchor lights were seen by the Zeppelin's crew.

RUSSIAN LOSS 3,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Russians calculate their casualties thus far to be three million. They say a million German and Austrian prisoners have been sent to the interior of Russia, according to a Copenhagen dispatch. The Copenhagen correspondent evidently must have obtained his information from an American Red Cross detachment which has been serving many months on the Russian front, which, the correspondent says, sailed from Bergen for New York.

SAYS WILSON UNNEUTRAL

COLOGNE, Feb. 3.—The Koelnische Zeitung commenting on quotations from Wilson's speech indicating imminence of warlike complications, expressed the opinion that the President had Germany rather than England in mind. "The President dislikes Germany just as much as he is kindly disposed to England and her allies," the paper says. "Nevertheless, Wilson does not intend to hint to any specific nation, but only clinch his arguments in behalf of preparedness." The Koelnische Zeitung adds: "For all that Germany must reckon with the fact that there is a man occupying the American presidential chair who inwardly sides with Germany's enemies the utmost Germany can hope for is a continuance of America's lukewarm neutrality, despite occasional utterances of Congress against England."

LIVES LOST IN FLOOD.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 3.—Eleven lives and \$100,000 damage caused by the flood in Arkansas. Hundreds are homeless. In the next two days it is expected the loss and suffering will be increased. The towns of Dumas, Melwood, Ferguson, Laconia and Knowlton were inundated today. Three hundred families were driven from their homes in the Laconia levee district.

The refugees sought shelter at Helena, which is not in danger from the flood. The business men's club of Arkansas City says that point is not in serious danger.

WILLARD IS MATCHED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, signed an agreement to meet Frank Moran for ten rounds in New York, March 17. The champion will be paid \$47,500, win, lose or draw.

This amount will be paid by the promoters, Tex Richard and Sam McCracken, of New York, who will pay Moran \$20,000. In addition to this, Willard sets fifty per cent of the movie rights and money derived from advertising privileges. The purse is the largest ever offered for a ten round contest.

Canadian Parliament Building Destroyed By Fire, Origin of Which Is Supposed to Have Been an Infernal Machine

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3.—The historic Canadian Parliament was destroyed by fire and it is declared unofficially to have been caused by an infernal machine. Two women were overcome by the smoke and perished. Several policemen and firemen were buried under the debris when one end of the building collapsed. The number taken to hospitals is undetermined. Frederick Pardee, Chief Liberal Whip; William Loege, member of Parliament from New Brunswick, are missing and believed dead. Two policemen and two Commons' attendants are declared to have been killed when the roof fell. The fire was raging at 1:30 Friday morning.

It has been established that the first burst of flames in the reading room of the House of Commons was preceded by at least one explosion and probably two. A rigid investigation to determine the cause already has been undertaken by the Dominion authorities. The flames spread so rapidly that the Ottawa fire brigade was helpless and aid was sent from Montreal. The building was valued at \$5,000,000 and the contents were of inestimable value.

There was no insurance. At midnight the Commons and Senate Chambers were destroyed but the Parliament library probably will be saved. All but the main portals were closed since the outbreak of the war to safeguard the legislators. This probably is responsible for the death of two women who were guests of the wife of Speaker Svigny.

FLAMES UNDER CONTROL.

OTTAWA, (Friday) Jan. 4.—At 3 o'clock the fireman were said to believe the flames under control. The fire was then raging on the Senate side of the building. Three of the four men killed when the roof fell were identified as a policeman, waiter and plumber.

"PREPAREDNESS" IS SLOGAN OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL GIRLS



Senior members of girls' rifle club in a Washington high school.

Even the school girls of Washington have heard the preparedness slogan that has gone out from congress and they are preparing for war. This picture shows the charter members of a girls' rifle club formed at the Western high school, the first organization of its kind in Washington. Miss Helen Cummings, who stands in the center with her hands on the breech of her rifle, is the organizer and captain of the fair preparedness champions.

SONORA PEOPLE CAN RETURN TO HOMES

Expatriated Citizens of San Miguelito Can Return if They Declare Certain of Their Leaders Exiled.

DOUGLAS, Feb. 3.—Several hundred persons who were driven from Sonora last December as a result of being in sympathy with Villa will be permitted to return to their homes in San Miguelito from Chihuahua, if they designate certain of their leaders who must remain exiled, according to advices received by Mexican Consul Lelivier from General Calles, military governor of Sonora.

Garcia's six followers declared they had escaped from a cordon of Carranza troops, although the majority of Garcia's men including about two hundred, surrendered their arms and equipment. Garcia is said to have crossed into western Chihuahua. The Ures prisoners who were fined are all reputed to be wealthy and one is alleged to be a priest.

The expatriation of the San Miguelito residents was the outgrowth of a feud of many years standing between them and the inhabitants of Bavispe. The two communities are about three miles apart. The Bavispe citizens espoused the Carranza cause.

RAIL STATION ATTACKED

EL PASO, Feb. 3.—A large force of bandits attacked the small Carranza station at Mocetzuma, on the main line of the Mexican Central, 100 miles south of El Paso, according to advices. The station was compelled to retire, according to advices and railroad and telegraph wire were cut, destroying communication with Juarez.

The station at Villa Ahumada, thirty miles south of Juarez, is en route to reinforce the troops at Mocetzuma and troops were sent from Juarez to reinforce Villa Ahumada. The dispatch did not indicate that the attackers were headed by Villa.

RESIDENTS FINED

DOUGLAS, Feb. 3.—Twenty-two residents of Ures, Sonora, have been arrested and fined by the Carranza government, charged with being enemies to that government, according to arrivals from Nogales. The prisoners were reported taken to Hermosillo and fined from 5,000 to 30,000 pesos in Mexican gold each. Five are said to be (Continued on page three)

TIES FOR TRENCHES.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—An offer of five cents for 100,000 cast off railroad ties was received by the Boston & Maine Railroad from the British government. The ties were formerly burned. The company ordered them saved. It is understood the British government is negotiating with other railroads in the hope of obtaining 500,000 for use in constructing trenches in France.

APPAM CASE IS BECOMING TANGLED

Affair Threatens to Affect Some of the Fundamental Questions of Naval Warfare Between Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Appam case has broadened out and is becoming complicated in possibly a far reaching situation, threatening to affect some fundamental questions of naval warfare as issue between the United States and Germany.

It is undecided whether the ship will be returned to their British owners, under the Hague Convention, or held as a prize by the German captors under the Prussian-American treaty, although indications remained that the latter course will be followed.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 3.—A

nineteen days ceaseless vigil for the German prize crew ended when the last of more than 400 British prisoners were landed. All the British subjects and the one nationalized American quit the ship, leaving Lieutenant Berg with his crew and twenty Germans who had been prisoners on the Appam. The British crew left only after a short controversy between the agents of the owners and the British embassy at Washington.

The company desired the men to remain on the liner to support the claim that the Germans had forfeited their prize by remaining in neutral waters. The embassy insisted that every British subject depart as soon as permission was granted.

Berg talked for the first time and ridiculed the suggestion that his raider was the fruit trader Ponga, insisting that she was the Moewe. He confirmed accounts of the capture of seven English vessels but declined to be inclined to discuss his future plans.

NEED MORE MEN TO GUARD THE ISTHMUS

Twenty-five Thousand, One-Quarter of Present Standing Army, are Needed to Adequately Defend the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Twenty-five thousand men, more than the fourth of the present total of the standing army, are needed to insure adequate protection of the Panama Canal, Brigadier General Edwards, commanding the canal garrison, told the Senate Military Committee, in outlining his opinions on defense. He declared the enemy was offered every facility for landing an army on the Pacific side, reaching by easy marches the vitals of the canal—the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel Locks.

Edwards asserted that fixed fortifications cannot guard the zone without a mobile army to back them. He said the jungle on a part of the zone would be more of a protection than hidrance to an approaching enemy. He stated that he contemplated a force of civil employees of from 2,000 to 15,000 whites and 10,000 blacks. He advocated legislation requiring all male civilian employees of the canal of suitable age and physical condition to oblige themselves to volunteer and offer themselves for a period of at least two months' training during the first two years of their employment.

LUSITANIA AFFAIR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches on the Lusitania situation from Colonel House, no win Europe, are believed to have been delivered to the President on his special train. House discussed the situation with high German officials, informing them of the position of the United States and receiving first hand information on their viewpoint.

A semi-official statement from the foreign office was forwarded to this country that there was "reasonable" hope that the communication which had been started to Von Bernstorff would prove satisfactory to the United States, is taken to mean that Germany has not accepted the tentative form exactly as submitted. It is said that there were certain words the Bernstorff officials believe could not be included because of concern for German public opinion.

WILSON SAYS VISIT WAS THOROUGH SUCCESS

Wilson and His Official Family on Way to Washington Having Finished Flying Trip Through Middle West.

PEOPLE ARE WITH HIM
IN PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Executive Now Considering a Trip into the West, Northwest and South. Reaches Capital Much Refreshed.

ABOARD WILSON'S SPECIAL, INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The President, returning to Washington, is convinced that the people of the Middle West are with him on the issue of national defense and preparedness and will insist that Congress take speedy action.

He finished his speaking tour in St. Louis and expressed the conviction that his mission had succeeded beyond his greatest hopes. He arrives at Washington tomorrow.

At least 100,000 persons heard his speech and 50,000 more crowded about the rear platform of his car during his ten minutes talk, though a majority of these were beyond the range of his voice. His official family wants him to start soon on another tour. Some of them liken his swing through the Middle West to an operation not completed. En route to Washington they looked to the south and west for the setting of his next appearance in the role of champion of national preparedness.

The south is beckoning with many hands. The west and northwest, at least the section fringing on the eastern slope of the Rockies is hardly less insistent that the President's visit be to them. It is possible, if the President makes another preparedness tour it may include the West, Northwest and South. The President's advisors believe he explained clearly why he considers the matter of preparedness imperative and has won many converts to that movement and given a new impetus to discussion of the cause.

His advisors have drawn the conclusion that the people will overwhelmingly support his plan, at least in the Middle West. The President is refreshed by his trip. He is not fatigued as some think to be the case. The President told his St. Louis audience today that he came from Washington thinking the country with him on the issue of preparedness and was going back knowing it to be so beyond his greatest hopes.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The President received from Secretary Lansing what members of the party called "very important dispatches," regarding the foreign situation. The exact contents were not revealed. It is understood they related to the Lusitania and Appam cases.

The President spent the morning reading dispatches in his private car and through them getting in touch with developments in the foreign situation since he left Washington. Final settlement of the Lusitania case is expected soon after the President reaches Washington. He is determined that Germany shall make full satisfaction and reparation. It is understood he will be satisfied with nothing less. What attitude Germany has taken or will take toward the last suggestion sent forward by the German ambassador could not be learned tonight.

MAYOR CALLS CONFERENCE

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Following Wilson's visit, Mayor Kiel announced a plan of calling a conference of mayors committees in St. Louis for March 3, at which means of supporting the President's preparedness policy will be considered. The call will be issued jointly by the mayors of St. Louis, New York, New Orleans and other cities to be asked to join.

BATTLESHIP ON RESERVE

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The battleship Georgia, which has been undergoing repairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard has been placed in reserve and her crew sent to Philadelphia. It stated much work is still to be done on the ship and her men are needed for other ships.